

Herald Tribune

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DAYS WEATHER-PARIS: Sunny Temp. 64-74. Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday 73-84. LONDON: Partly sunny. Temp. 73-85. Tomorrow little sun. Yesterday 73-85. CHAN-SONG: Sunny. Temp. 73-85. NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 73-85. Yesterday 73-85. ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

Austria 6 S. Libya 9 Fiat. Belgium 10 S. Luxembourg 10 L.F. Eire (Inc. Inc.) 10 S. Morocco 10 L.F. Denmark 10 S. Netherlands 10 S. France 10 S. Nigeria 10 S. Germany 10 S. Portugal 10 S. Great Britain 10 S. Spain 10 S. Greece 10 S. Sweden 10 S. India 10 S. Switzerland 10 S. Iran 10 S. Turkey 10 S. Israel 10 S. U.S. Military 10 S. Lebanon 10 S. Yugoslavia 10 S.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1970

Established 1887

Guerrillas Face Curb by Beirut Army to Arrest Order Violators

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.
BEIRUT, May 27 (WP)—Lebanese army officers here today said they would arrest any guerrillas who violated the terms of a recent agreement which regulates a ceasefire. The army said it would arrest any guerrillas who violated the terms of the agreement, which regulates a ceasefire.

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PARIS STREET BATTLE—Police hurling tear gas grenades at students in the courtyard of the Faculty of Science after the students had overturned a car in the street and had hurled stones at the police. Numerous sharp, brief clashes between demonstrators and police erupted in Paris yesterday and last night after the government dissolved a group described as Maoists, two of whose members were on trial. Story on Page 5.

Thant Urges UN Decisions Be Enforced

By Robert H. Estabrook
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 27 (WP)—In his most explicit plea so far for strengthening the United Nations, Secretary-General U. Thant urged yesterday that UN Security Council resolutions be made enforceable everywhere.

He also called on all countries to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court in international disputes, and interpreted the UN Charter and to agree on the establishment of a standby UN peace force.

The United Nations and, for that matter, the international community, cannot progress, or even survive, without enforceable world laws, world police and world courts for the maintenance of international peace and justice," he declared.

All of us who want to see a stronger United Nations, a more effective United Nations, must insist not only on enforceable decisions of the Security Council but on enforceable law," he said.

Informal Speech
Mr. Thant's prescription came in an informal speech to 300 participants in the annual conference sponsored by the Office of Public Information for Non-governmental Organizations, affiliated with the UN.

Mr. Thant mentioned resolutions applying to Portugal and South Africa, but the most controversial application is in the Middle East conflict.

Israel has been unanimously condemned several times by the Security Council for retaliatory raids into Arab countries. But because of the threat of Soviet vetoes, the council has never condemned an Arab country for officially endorsed raids into Israel.

The result, many Western diplomats feel, has been a markedly one-sided position of the Security Council.

Mr. Thant said he would be in London and Moscow in the second half of a UN spokesman and today talks with government officials in London and Moscow.

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NATO Requests Security Talks And Balanced Mutual Arms Cuts

By Don Cook
ROME, May 27 (WP)—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization declared its readiness today to explore when it will be possible to convene a European security conference and to commission the Italian government to make initial soundings "with all interested parties, including neutral and non-aligned governments."

At the same time, however, the 15 NATO foreign ministers, in a communiqué issued at the conclusion of their regular two-day spring meeting, agreed that there would have to be progress in the bilateral talks which are already under way on Germany and Berlin, in particular, to justify entering into a broad multilateral conference on security.

But the "diplomatic formula," which the ministers devised in a full day of intensive give-and-take discussion, represents a switch to the initiative on the part of NATO and puts the ball back in the court of the Warsaw Pact powers, who have been pushing various security conference proposals at the West for more than a decade.

The Italian Foreign Ministry will be making formal contact probably with every non-NATO government in Europe in the immediate future to transmit formally both the final NATO communiqué and an accompanying declaration from the ministerial meeting proposing an East-West discussion of mutual, balanced force reductions. It was noted that a deputy foreign minister meeting of the Warsaw Pact powers is to be held early next month, and the hope is that the NATO initiative will be given active consideration by the Communist powers at that time.

The NATO communiqué makes specific mention of a proposal pushed by British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart for establishment of a permanent body as one means, among others, of embarking upon multilateral negotiations in due course. The NATO ministers also laid down in very general terms the kind of agenda which should be explored for a security conference:

"The principles which should govern relations between states, including the renunciation of force; the development of international relations with a view to contributing to the freer movement of people, ideas and information and to developing cooperation in the cultural, economic, technical and scientific fields as well as in the field of human environment."

In fact, these two "agenda headings" are very close to the agenda for a European security conference which was proposed by the Warsaw Pact powers in a communiqué following a foreign ministers' meeting in Prague last October. By transmitting this text formally, through the Italian government, to the Warsaw Pact powers, the NATO ministers were taking diplomatic action to see whether there is any do-do.

Mr. Scheel's spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, told a press conference tonight the cabinet would meet again Monday and probably make a final judgment, since it has also agreed not to "shelve" the matter.

Mr. Ahlers said there were "several points" remaining to be clarified between Bonn and Moscow and suggested this might be accomplished at the embassy level. One unresolved issue from Bonn's point of view is believed to be the effect on West Berlin of an eventual Soviet-West German treaty renouncing the use of force and acknowledging Europe's present frontiers.

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Addressing the Bundestag (lower house of parliament), Mr. Brandt used this engagement as an excuse to postpone action, saying the cabinet could not very well take such a momentous decision without the attendance of Foreign Minister Scheel.

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Bonn Is Optimistic on Moscow Treaty

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House Move to Kill SST Funds Defeated

WASHINGTON, May 27 (Reuters)—An attempt to kill continued financing of the American supersonic transport plane was defeated in the House today by 102 votes to 86.

Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D. Ill., moved to delete the \$230 million required to continue work on two prototypes in the next financial year, beginning on July 1.

The appropriation, part of the budget for the Department of Transportation, must still be approved by the Senate, where there is also strong opposition to the project. Opponents of the jet said that it was unnecessary. Rep. Henry Reuss, D. Wis., called it a flying action to see whether there is any do-do.

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N.Y. Stock Prices Soar In Sharpest Rally Ever

NEW YORK, May 27.—The sharpest rally in the history of the New York Stock Exchange today carried the closing Dow Jones industrial average up 32.04 points to 683.20.

The record gain wiped out the 31.01 point loss in the key market average on Monday and Tuesday. However, the Dow index is still at a seven-year low.

Analysts said there were no specific developments to account for the huge gain. They said a rally of some degree had been expected simply because in the last seven trading days the index had slid more than 70 points. The market, they noted, rarely goes straight down but stops for a breather along the way.

Whether today's gain is a breather or an indication that the record downturn is over will depend on what happens tomorrow and Friday. Further increases, then, analysts said, could be taken to mean that the end of the slide has been seen. Since President Nixon took office, the Dow index has lost over 300 points.

Some analysts were inclined to attribute today's recovery to expectations that the President would disclose some good economic news to his private meeting tonight with some 40 financial and corporate leaders at a White House dinner.

Other encouraging items for investors was a statement by the Pentagon that Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird had told Gen. Creighton W. Abrams in Saigon that he wants to exceed the administration's goal of withdrawing an additional 150,000 U.S. troops from South Vietnam by next May 1.

The news was a psychological uplift as the war in Southeast Asia is the chief source of the present U.S. economic difficulties. The enormous increase in spending to fight the war during the Johnson administration was made without increasing the government's resources to pay for it.

The resulting deficits in the government's budget fueled what has become the nation's worst bout of inflation since the end of World War II.

The present administration's drive to bring the rate of inflation down to 3 to 3.5 percent by the end of the year—it was running at an annual rate of 5.25 percent in the first quarter just ended—has pushed interest rates to record-high levels, sharply reduced corporate profits and pushed unemployment to about 4.8 percent of the labor force.

The policies, however, have not yet produced any visible impact on the rate of inflation, although administration officials say that this

is to be expected, given the six to nine month time lag they see between policy change and its impact on prices.

In preparation for this evening's private dinner, President Nixon met this morning with his "economic quadrumvirate." Three of the four—Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy, Arthur F. Burns, Federal Reserve Board chairman,

and Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers—were to attend tonight's conference.

The fourth member—budget director Robert F. May—will not attend the dinner.

There was no indication of what Mr. Nixon discussed with them. Invited to the "private" dinner (Continued on Page 9, Col. 8)

The gain in the Dow Jones index was the largest ever recorded in a single day by the index, .01 higher than the rebound Monday after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Most analysts saw the market action as a technical rally, with prices of shares so depressed as to attract a new wave of investor interest. Details, Page 9.

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Cabinet Crisis Possible

Israeli Rightists in Knesset Fail to Support Mrs. Meir

By Lawrence Fellows

JERUSALEM, May 27 (NYT).—A rightist bloc of parties in Israel's coalition government today withheld its approval of Premier Golda Meir's policy speech to the Knesset yesterday, raising the prospect of a cabinet crisis that could eventually bring down the government.

There was no real indication today that Gahal, the bloc of dissatisfied rightists, intends to press its argument with Mrs. Meir to the breaking point.

The motion on which the bloc abstained from voting was obscurely worded. None of the Gahal members of the Knesset offered a public explanation for their ab-

stention, nor did they suggest that they would press to have their abstention regarded as an expression of no confidence.

There are only six Gahal ministers in the cabinet of 24 members. A new government, perhaps a bit less militant, could be formed without them.

Mrs. Meir's address to the Knesset yesterday was aimed mainly at the Soviet Union for its heavy involvement in the Egyptian side in the war in the Middle East.

By installing ground-to-air missiles and by flying combat-ready operational missions over the interior of Egypt, Mrs. Meir argued, the Russians were making the Egyptians less amenable to diplomatic initiatives that might bring peace to the area.

In the course of her speech, Mrs. Meir restated Israel's readiness to accept the United Nations Security Council resolution of November, 1957, not as a self-implementing order to withdraw from conquered territory but as a basis for discussion.

Mrs. Meir also said Israel is ready to enter into talks like those on Rhodes in 1949, when Israel and the Arab states worked out armistice agreements after the war of the year before.

Arabs to Warn U.S. on Selling Israel Arms

Egypt, Sudan, Libya Confer in Khartoum

KHARTOUM, May 27 (UPI).—Egypt, Sudan and Sudan plan to warn President Nixon he will expose U.S. interests in the Arab world to danger if he gives Israel more planes, officials sources said today.

They said Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Libya's Premier Moamer Kaddafi and Sudan's Premier Gaafar Numeiri will issue another appeal to the United States similar to Mr. Nasser's May 27 speech.

Mr. Nasser warned in his address that the United States faced a complete rupture with the Arab world if Mr. Nixon decided to give Israel more Phantom fighter-bombers. Mr. Nasser also urged Mr. Nixon to pressure Israel into withdrawing from occupied Arab territory.

The three North African leaders are holding a summit meeting here to review the latest Middle East developments.

They met yesterday for three hours and resumed their secret talks today.

World's Responsibility Official sources said Sudanese Premier Numeiri suggested the issue an appeal to the United States and the whole world pointing out that everyone has a responsibility in de-escalating the Middle East conflict. It would warn that the continued occupation by Israel of Arab territories posed a threat to world peace.

The three leaders, whose countries are bound by various cooperation agreements, also discussed coordinating their policies. Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Farouk Abou Eissa said they reviewed "all issues connected with the enforcement of Socialism in the U.A.R., Sudan and Libya."

Official sources said Mr. Kaddafi would send Libyan Foreign Minister Salah Boueisser to Saudi Arabia tomorrow to urge a tougher attitude against the United States if American support for Israel were to continue. Mr. Boueisser will later visit Kuwait, Yemen, Southern Yemen, Abou Dhabi and Qatar.

The three leaders are expected to address a mass rally in Khartoum tomorrow.

Boumedienne, Hassan Meet TLEMCEN, Algeria, May 27 (AP).—President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and King Hassan II of Morocco met on the border between their two countries today to consider what officials called the "grave threat to world peace" in the Middle East.

The king was accompanied by his prime minister, Ahmed Laraki, who is due to fly to Washington next week to warn President Nixon against supplying fighter planes to Israel.

Moroccan officials said Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria are in complete agreement on this issue. All three governments are under pressure from Libya to break all diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with the United States if it sells planes to Israel.

Argentine Paper Reopens BUENOS AIRES, May 27 (AP).—Argentina's largest newspaper today after a four-day shutdown decreed by the government, criticized—with a circulation of 700,000—had been charged with falsifying reporting the death of a student during rioting last Friday in Córdoba.

N. Vietnamese And Sihanouk Confer on War

Hanoi Says Accord Is Reached on Tactics

HONG KONG, May 27 (NYT).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of a Cambodian government in exile, and North Vietnamese leaders were reported today to be in agreement on ways to cooperate in fighting U.S. and allied forces in Indochina.

According to a Hanoi radio report monitored here, the prince and the North Vietnamese reached an accord during formal talks held today in North Vietnam's capital, where Sihanouk and several members of his government arrived yesterday, from Peking.

Hanoi radio said the prince this morning conferred with Ton Duong Thang, president of North Vietnam; Premier Pham Van Dong; Minister of Defense Vo Nguyen Giap; Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, and other officials.

The radio report gave no details of what had been said but indicated that war strategy had been reviewed and said the Cambodians and Vietnamese agreed on the importance of maintaining solidarity in their efforts.

Tour of Ho's House Hanoi radio reported that after the talks, Premier Dong conducted the prince, his wife and other members of his party on a tour of the house that had been occupied by President Ho Chi Minh before his death last year.

The radio said Sihanouk's visit today continued to be treated as a festive occasion. Banners decorated the streets, hailing the friendship between the Vietnamese and Cambodian people and denouncing the present government in Phnom Penh.

The official Hanoi daily, Nhan Dan, stressed North Vietnam's "wholehearted support" for the struggle led by Sihanouk "until complete victory," and pledged to strengthen "the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance" between Vietnamese and Cambodians.

Meanwhile, a Peking report from Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency, today confirmed yesterday's Hanoi report that China has agreed to give additional military and economic aid to North Vietnam.

Hsinhua said the aid would be "gratuitous." The Hanoi report stated it would be "nonrefundable."

NATO Asks Europe Talks (Continued from Page 1)

progress in at least some fields to avoid getting NATO involved in a multilateral security conference with no realistic prospects of success or improvement.

The Italian government, in transmitting the results of the NATO meeting to other governments, will in effect be inviting everybody to express their interest, or non-interest, in holding exploratory talks on mutual force reductions and on the convening of a security conference.

It remains to be seen how, when and where the other European governments will respond to the formal transmission of the NATO proposals by the Italian government. Although Italy will not be acting as any formal "clearing house" for this diplomatic operation, it would be logical to assume that formal responses might well be directed to Rome.

In addition to the Warsaw Pact powers, the NATO will also be contacting Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Ireland, and possibly Cyprus and Malta. The only previous formal diplomatic initiative on a European security conference has been taken by Finland, which last year sent an inquiry to NATO in Helsinki, asking whether they would be interested in attending such a conference if it were to be held.

One problem in this NATO operation will be transmission of the texts to East Germany, but this can perhaps be arranged by the Italians in Belgrade or some capital where both Italy and East Germany maintain diplomatic missions.

Los Angeles Times

Leftist Victory Seen As Ceylon Counts Vote COLOMBO, Ceylon, Thursday, May 28 (Reuters).—Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's leftist United Front appeared heading for a landslide victory in Ceylon's general elections as results began to pour in today.

Four ministers of the United National party government were defeated and, according to unofficial reports, Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake is personally in jeopardy.

U.S. Envoy to Niger WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP).—President Nixon today named Roswell McClelland, associate foreign service official, as U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Niger in Africa. Mr. McClelland, 56, has served since August, 1967, as minister-counselor and deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Greece.

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TEMPORARY HAVEN—Cloth and mat awnings mark a temporary Vietnamese refugee center in the front courtyard of a Roman Catholic church in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Crowded Church Is Sanctuary On Refugees' Road to Vietnam

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 27 (AP).—Almost every village has a church in it. The Roman Catholic Church of Notre Dame on the banks of the Bassac River has a village in it.

From 9,000 to 10,000 Vietnamese refugees, forming the village of Rusey Keo, live inside the red-roofed, white-plastered church and overflow into a schoolyard and cemetery.

The refugees have taken over the church so completely with their straw hats, cooking pots and cardboard suitcases that daily mass and Sunday services have had to be canceled.

No time for mass, too busy looking after God's people," smiled the parish priest, an elderly, dignified man. "No room either."

As he spoke, refugees, stripped down to their undershirts in the noonday heat, were piling up pews against the statue of St. Joseph in the corner to make room for more families.

An old woman, chewing betel nut, squatted on her haunches in the big chair reserved for the bishop at confirmation time.

The priest's purple stole still hung in the confessional, but a baby was bedded down on the penitent's kneeler.

Another baby was being rocked to sleep in a hammock slung between the baptismal font and a tall electric fan. Every tile of the floor was covered with humanity.

On the main altar, where several families shared the carpeted steps, a Buddhist monk and several acolytes were tending a portable Buddhist shrine. The Roman Catholic priest warned them to be careful burning their incense sticks and incense because of the bedding hanging throughout the church.

Moving among his newly acquired flock, most of them Buddhists, the old priest seemed fascinated by the domestic chores of hanging water, washing clothes and feeding infants—all going on in full view of the story-faced apostles, peering down from their niches, and the Madonna with the blue, neon-lit crown.

Two teen-age boys asleep in the pulpit particularly caught his fancy.

"Silent time," he explained. "Usually it is the people on the other side of the pulpit who are asleep."

Every day last week the population inside the church fluctuated, gaining 800, losing 800, as more families moved in from Vietnamese settlements encircled by the Cambodians and others were put aboard South Vietnamese Navy boats for repatriation.

For some, that means a new life among new people in a land they have never seen.

Thousands of Vietnamese, most of them born in Cambodia, have been taken down the Bassac to

reception camps across the border. Some church officials and relief workers think that 250,000 Vietnamese may be transplanted in a Cambodian campaign to rid the country of its half a million Vietnamese, many of whom are suspected of Viet Cong sympathies.

Thousands of others are in provinces held by the Viet Cong east of the Mekong River.

The Cambodian government insists that the refugees are not being detained but are merely "under protection for their own safety."

Refugees can move outside to buy food or see a doctor only between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

A fire truck, parked in the shadow of the outdoor grove of Our Lady of Lourdes, pumps fresh water for the refugees. From time to time, army nurses and corpsmen administer the cholera vaccination required for entry into South Vietnam.

Laos's Souvanna Challenges Critics To Vote Him Out

VIENTIANE, May 27 (UPI).—Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma today challenged the National Assembly to vote him and his government out of office if it does not like the way they are handling the anti-guerrilla struggle.

Souvanna, 69, issued the challenge during an angry exchange at a closed-door meeting of the Assembly's Defense Committee, a parliamentary spokesman said.

Some assemblymen at the meeting demanded that the government break all diplomatic ties with North Vietnam because of aggression against Laos, and that it prosecute for treason the Pathet Lao guerrilla leaders who, technically, are still cabinet members of the Laotian government.

The treason charges would include Prince Souvanna's alleged role in the overthrow of the Pathet Lao.

"I cannot comply myself with this demand," Souvanna was quoted as telling the committee. "and if you think my government is incapable, then vote me down. I am getting old and tired, and wish to rest."

N.Y. 'Hard Hats' Give Nixon Pledge Of War Support

WASHINGTON, May 27 (WP).—Construction and waterfront union leaders from New York City presented President Nixon with a symbolic "hard hat" and an American flag lapel pin yesterday and pledged continued support of his decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia.

"We're hoping the war can be settled, but you just can't stop in the middle of a fight and let the other fellow beat you in the back," Peter J. Brennan, president of the New York Building and Construction Trades Council, told Mr. Nixon.

According to Mr. Brennan, Mr. Nixon replied that "for us just to walk away would give the enemy a symbolic 'hard hat' and an American flag lapel pin yesterday and pledged continued support of his decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia."

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Diplomatic Ties Restored

Saigon Obtains Open Mandate From Cambodia on Troop

SAIGON, May 27 (NYT).—The foreign ministers of South Vietnam and Cambodia signed a series of documents here today giving South Vietnam a broad and open-ended mandate to conduct military operations in Cambodia.

The two ministers signed three documents: an agreement re-establishing diplomatic relations, which were broken off in 1969, an agreement on economic cooperation and an agreement on the treatment of Vietnamese residents of Cambodia.

A 17-point joint communiqué, which summed up three days of talks between the two ministers and their aides, said that South Vietnamese military forces, "which had come, with the agreement of the Cambodian government, to help Cambodian troops to chase out the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces, will withdraw from Cambodia when their task is completed."

The communiqué placed no geographic restrictions on South Vietnamese military operations in Cambodia, nor did it set any timetable for the withdrawal of these forces.

"We did not discuss a timetable for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops," South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam told a news conference after the signing ceremony.

"Vietnamese troops will withdraw when they have finished their mission, and with the agreement of the Cambodian government," Yem Sambaur, deputy premier and foreign minister of Cambodia, said at the same news conference that "Vietnamese troops will withdraw when they have finished their mission, and with the agreement of the Cambodian government."

Asked whether he would ask American troops to stay on after the June 30 deadline set by President Nixon, Mr. Sambaur said, "All that depends on how the situation evolves in our country. If we come to have control of our territory before June 30, there is no question of asking the United States to stay. But if that is not the case, then we must ask the United States to stay."

He said that the United States had two points raised by the Cambodians that threatened to wreck the negotiations. "The two ministers," it said, "promised to respect reciprocally the frontiers of each other's country."

Mr. Sambaur also expressed hope that it will become possible to establish in Southeast Asia national governments that are in conformity with the aspirations and wishes of their own people, without coercion or pressure from outside.

The one thing he definitely rejected was any security pact among the nations in the area. Most of his answers and much of his speech centered on the needs of Cambodia and other area nations for economic development and other internal changes to prevent subversion.

That might even require, he said, a "fanatic" nationalism to combat "the ideological fanaticism of Communism."

U.S. Moves Ignored Except for a reference to "the latest developments that have brought disaster to the Cambodian people," Mr. Sambaur cleared the air of the American incursions into that country.

Mr. Sambaur's attempts at an even-handed approach to the Indochina war even though the Communists have denounced the Djakarta conference, led White House press secretary Ron Ziegler today to offer an interpretation.

Mr. Ziegler said that he felt Mr. Sambaur's repeated calls for withdrawal of all foreign forces as being addressed "to the presence of North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia" and that "we don't consider his remarks related to U.S. operations in sanctuary areas in Cambodia."

U.S. Cavalry Division troops made the find at dusk yesterday four miles inside Cambodia and 104 miles northeast of Saigon.

The cache contained 44 flame-throwers, 16 mortars, 30 machine guns, hundreds of mortar and recoilless-rifle rounds, more than 50,000 rifle grenades and a telephone switchboard.

It was one of the largest Communist caches found by American troops in their 27-day-old operation against former Viet Cong and North Vietnamese sanctuaries in Cambodia.

Parrot's Beak Shelled PHNOM PENH, May 27 (Reuters).—Communist forces today laid down an artillery and mortar barrage on Sray Rieng, in the Parrot's Beak area occupied by South Vietnamese troops, a Cambodian military spokesman here reported.

Two soldiers and two civilians, including a child, were killed and 17 wounded, he said.

Last night Communist forces launched an attack on Krol Ko, a few miles west of Sray Rieng, 75 miles southwest of here.

Both Sray Rieng and Krol Ko are on Route One, the highway which runs across the Cambodian-South Vietnamese border, linking their two capitals.

This road was reported clear of Viet Cong from the Mekong River to Phnom Penh on May 11 after South Vietnamese Marines took the ferry town of Neak Leung, 25 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, and linked up with Cambodian forces two miles along the road west a day later.

The Viet Cong also struck Sala Srok Santh, 72 miles north of Phnom Penh, yesterday, the furthest west Viet Cong military activity has been reported, he said.

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China's '69 Aid To Hanoi Is \$200 Million

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT).—U.S. officials here said today that in 1969 Communist China provided North Vietnam about \$200 million in military and economic aid—roughly one-half of the assistance the Soviet Union.

During 1969, officials said, about one-half of the Chinese aid to North Vietnam was military, mainly infantry weapons and ammunition, and the balance was foodstuffs, consumer and manufactured goods.

The Soviet Union, officials said, provided Hanoi last year with between \$120 million and \$130 million in military aid and between \$220 million and \$230 million in economic assistance.

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WEATHER		C	F
ALABAMA.....	21	74	Sunny
ALASKA.....	12	14	Overcast
ARIZONA.....	18	25	Partly cl.
ARKANSAS.....	20	28	Very cl.
CALIFORNIA.....	22	77	Partly cl.
CONNECTICUT.....	21	74	Partly cl.
DELAWARE.....	21	74	Partly cl.
FLORIDA.....	11	52	Shower
GEORGIA.....	11	52	Shower
ILLINOIS.....	16	61	Cloudy
INDIANA.....	16	61	Cloudy
KANSAS.....	19	59	Cloudy
MARYLAND.....	20	68	Partly cl.
MASSACHUSETTS.....	21	74	Partly cl.
MICHIGAN.....	18	59	Overcast
MINNESOTA.....	18	59	Overcast
MISSISSIPPI.....	22	77	Cloudy
MISSOURI.....	12	54	Overcast
MONTANA.....	15	61	Very cl.
NEBRASKA.....	16	58	Very cl.
NEVADA.....	15	58	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	18	68	Partly cl.
NEW JERSEY.....	20	74	Partly cl.
NEW YORK.....	18	65	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA.....	18	61	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA.....	18	61	Partly cl.
OHIO.....	16	61	Shower
OKLAHOMA.....	19	61	Shower
OREGON.....	12	54	Sunny
PENNSYLVANIA.....	20	68	Very cl.
RHODE ISLAND.....	20	68	Partly cl.
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	20	68	Partly cl.
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	12	54	Sunny
TENNESSEE.....	21	74	Sunny
TEXAS.....	22	77	Cloudy
UTAH.....	16	77	Cloudy
VERMONT.....	18	61	Cloudy
VIRGINIA.....	22	77	Cloudy
WASHINGTON.....	18	70	Cloudy
WASHINGTON.....	21	79	Snowy
WEST VIRGINIA.....	18	70	Cloudy
WISCONSIN.....	18	61	Sunny
WYOMING.....	12	54	Sunny
U.S. - Continued			
U.S. - Continued			

Involving Police Wives, Daughters

Obscene Taunting by Blacks Preceded Jackson State Shots

By Kenneth Reich

JACKSON, Miss., May 27.—Obscene taunts by young blacks suggesting that other blacks were having sexual intercourse with policemen's wives and daughters helped to fuel the lethal fusillade by state highway patrolmen at Jackson State College, it was learned yesterday.

According to statements by law enforcement officials, students and college administrators who were the scene of the May 15 incident, the taunts so infuriated the men that many lost their tempers.

When a bottle crashed on the roof and two shouts that might have been shots were heard, according to a variety of sources, the frustrated lawmen fired into the



Associated Press
DINNER GUESTS—President Nixon escorts Indonesian President and Mrs. Suharto into the White House for a dinner in honor of the visiting chief of state.

SCLC to Fight For Defeat of 7 Politicians

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, May 27 (WP).—In efforts to channel black frustration into nonviolent activity, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference appears to be putting all its eggs in a fragile and hastily constructed political basket.

"Ballots, not bullets" summer campaign announced last week by Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy is aimed at defeat of some of the 100 successful vote-getters in Georgia and to do this it will attempt to register a million more blacks by the end of the year. This ambitious goal—sought during an administration which has not only pushed black voter registration would nearly equal the record of three years under a Republican Democratic administration.

SCLC had said earlier last week that Mr. Abernathy would announce the "ten most unwanted politicians." He listed only seven so far, but the door open to add others.

7 Singled Out

Mr. Abernathy singled out Sen. Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee; Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, S.C., chairman of the House on Services Committee; Rep. J. McMillan, D., S.C., chairman of the District of Columbia Committee; Rep. Fletcher Thompson, Ga., Sen. George Murphy, Calif., California Gov. Ronald Reagan, and Mayor Hugh Adams of Newark.

Mr. Abernathy also took jabs at Georgia Gov. George Wallace, who is ineligible to succeed himself, and Sen. Strom Thurmond, S.C., Vice-President Agnew.

President Nixon, none of whom are running this year, are running this year.

Discussions within the SCLC of directors, some wanted candidates who had a reasonable chance of being defeated, others insisted on symbolic opposition to powerful Southern white politicians, no matter their chances. The resulting was a compromise mixture.

Mr. Stennis, for instance, has opposition at present. But he included because of his opposition to the military and his opposition to civil rights.

Mr. Rivers, who does have opposition but will be hard to get on the list for the same reasons.

Mr. McMillan, who does have opposition but will be hard to get on the list for the same reasons.

Mr. Thompson, who does have opposition but will be hard to get on the list for the same reasons.

Mr. Murphy, who does have opposition but will be hard to get on the list for the same reasons.

Mr. Reagan, who does have opposition but will be hard to get on the list for the same reasons.

Mr. Adams, who does have opposition but will be hard to get on the list for the same reasons.

Long Hair, Micro-Minis Cost Mouths Unemployment Pay

MONTEREY, Calif., May 27.—Long-haired young men micro-miniskirted young women are being denied unemployment benefits here on the grounds that their appearance makes them unemployable.

James Hammond, 31, manager of the California Department of Human Resources Employment Office in Monterey County, said yesterday he has already refused to pay benefits to several long-haired men.

He said he had made a survey of 900 employees and found only 19 percent of them had long hair. He said he had already refused to pay benefits to several long-haired men.

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Court Compromise on Busing Allows All-Black Schools

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, May 27 (WP).—The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., ruled today that cities in the South may keep some all-black schools if the alternative is an "unreasonable increase in busing."

The new "test of reasonableness" was set forth in a split 4-3 decision regarding the bulk of a federal district judge's busing order in a Charlotte, N.C., desegregation case.

Chief Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, President Nixon's first unsuccessful Supreme Court nominee, joined in the majority decision, which followed almost to the letter the position the Nixon administration had taken in the case.

"Some cities... have black ghettos so large that integration of every school is an impossible if not an unattainable goal," the majority said.

Remnant Acceptable

"If a school board makes every reasonable effort to integrate the pupils under its control, an intractable remnant of segregation should not void an otherwise exemplary plan."

Attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, representing the black plaintiffs in the case, said that they would appeal to the Supreme Court.

Most rural cases in the South have now been disposed of, but there are scores of urban cases awaiting settlement in lower federal courts. NAACP attorneys fear that the Charlotte ruling could become a key precedent.

"We're going to lose every big city in the country if this stands," one attorney said.

The majority opinion did not rule out busing altogether nor insist on rigid adherence to neighborhood school lines.

It upheld the relatively modest junior high and high school busing increase that U.S. District Judge James B. McMillan ordered, calling it "a reasonable way of eliminating all segregation in these schools."

Plan Rejected

It also rejected the Charlotte school board's strict neighborhood school plan on the elementary level, noting that "it left about one-half of both the black and white elementary pupils in schools that were nearly completely segregated."

But the court said that the larger busing increase Judge McMillan ordered to wipe out this segregation was excessive.

"The board," the majority said, "should not be required to undertake such extensive additional busing to discharge its obligation to create a unitary school system. Busing is a permissible tool for achieving integration. But it is not a panacea."

Charlotte has about 34,500 pupils, about 30 percent of them black. It already buses about 23,000 pupils, most of them in outlying areas, and 6,000 more use regular municipal buses to reach school.

Judge McMillan ordered the board to bus about 13,000 more, about 8,300 of them on the elementary level, in an effort to overcome the city's segregated housing patterns.

Cost Estimated

The judge estimated the first-year cost at about \$1 million, in an annual school budget of just over \$90 million. The board said that the order would cost more than \$3 million.

In its search for a compromise today, the appeals court warned that school boards "must use all reasonable means to integrate the schools in their jurisdiction."

But it added that "not every school in a unitary school district need be integrated."

It said, however, that "if black

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Sorensen Asserts State Law of 1787 Bars N.Y.'s GLs From Indochina

NEW YORK, May 27 (UPI).—There is a little-known statute in the New York State civil rights law which bars New Yorkers from participating in an undeclared war without the assent of the people of the state.

Democratic senatorial hopeful Theodore C. Sorensen said yesterday he has discovered the law, which dates from 1787, and has asked state and city legal officers to begin immediate proceedings to prevent the use of state men in Indochina.

"Because the people of this state through their Senate and Assembly have not assented, the use of New Yorkers in the Cambodian operation conflicts with New York law," Mr. Sorensen said.

The statute, section five of the civil rights law, went on the books in 1787, and apparently has been overlooked since. It states:

"No citizen of this state can be constrained to arm himself, or to go out of this state... without the grant and assent of the people of this state, by their representatives in Senate and Assembly, except in the cases specifically provided for by the Constitution of the United States."

Panel Would Limit Pentagon On Private Research Funds

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT).—A Senate subcommittee has recommended placing a limit for the first time on Pentagon spending for independent research by private contractors.

According to reliable sources, the Armed Services Committee's panel on research and development has recommended a limit of \$625 million on independent research in the coming fiscal year. Independent research funds are those the Defense Department gives a firm to help finance exploratory work that is not related to a defense contract but may result in some future defense-related technology.

In fiscal 1969—the last year for which figures are available—the Pentagon spent \$750 million on independent research and related activities. The subcommittee's proposed ceiling is 17 percent below that figure.

The Armed Services Committee, which is more conservative than the subcommittee—is reportedly debating whether to adopt the recommendation.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., is said to have acted out of frustration with a budget it could not seem to master.

"There was a feeling they were spending too much," one congressional source explained. "There is a thing that has no controls. We felt we got to get some kind of control over this, and the result was an arbitrary ceiling."

The Defense Department does not ask Congress for a specific amount each year for independent research. It regards the research as an "overhead cost" in individual contracts and sets a limit only on the amount it gives each contractor. Nor does the Pentagon keep a running total of the funds it spends on independent research—it provides Congress with a total at the end of the year, after it has spent the money.

The result of the system is that the only option for congressmen intent on limiting the funds was to set a ceiling in advance. This is what the subcommittee did, amid a mood on Capitol Hill of increasing concern about the economy in general and the military budget in particular.

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Czech Parliament Approves Firing of 7 Reformist Judges

PRAGUE, May 27 (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak Parliament today approved the dismissal of the president and six judges of the Supreme Court for failing to counter anti-socialist and anti-Soviet opinions.

Two reformist members of the federal parliament were expelled earlier today.

CTK news agency, reporting on today's session of one of the fed-

eral assembly's two chambers, the House of the People, said that deputies unanimously approved the recall of Otmar Bocek as a Supreme Court judge and president of the court and said that "he engaged himself politically in an incorrect manner during 1968."

The sacking of the judges was the biggest blow yet to reformist supporters of the 1968 liberalization movement in the judiciary.

After the recall of other judges, Otakar Adamcsek, Milena Hoferova, Julius Lehocky, Frantisek Paldus, Josef Silin and Lubomir Valeta, the house elected Vojtech Prichal as a judge and president of the Supreme Court.

Similar Charges
The political accusations against the judges were similar to those used in the expulsion of the two members of parliament, Zdenek Gudrich and Leopold Hofman, who were accused of "anti-socialist, anti-Soviet opinions."

CTK reported that the judges "in their duties did not counter rightist-opportunist, anti-socialist and anti-Soviet opinions."

The announcement said 23 new judges were elected to the supreme court but it did not say if the court will be expanded.

Mr. Bocek headed a study of the court's activity since 1968 and until recently it appeared that hard-line members of government were meeting with difficulty in replacing liberal members of the judiciary.

President Ludvik Svoboda is reported to have opposed the recall of the state prosecutor, Jan Fietel, who has opposed some tough-line measures. Some courts have handed down verdicts in favor of reformers who have contested being dismissed from their jobs.

Protest Over Amalrik
AMSTERDAM, May 27 (AP).—Nine Dutch professors of Russian law, history and literature sent a telegram to the Soviet ambassador today to protest the detention of dissident writer and historian Andrei Amalrik.

Moscow Art Exhibit Lasts Half an Hour

'Unofficial' Artist Had One-Man Show

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, May 27 (WFP).—An exhibition of paintings by a leading unofficial artist was closed here today 35 minutes after it opened.

"It has not been closed," an official said hours later. "There is no exhibit." The paintings were still hanging on the walls of the White Room of the House of Architects.

It was a one-man show by Oleg Tselkov, 36, Alexander Glezer, a leading collector of works by unofficial artists, described one of Mr. Tselkov's paintings this way:

"It is bright red against a deep green background. In the foreground there is a medal with a butterfly on it, and the background is a joyful mug of four idiosyncratic figures. Their mouths are wide open. They either sing or shout something enthusiastically. They have almost toothless jaws and the small eyes of fanatics."

Such human figures, such an artist's vision, do not meet the standards of socialist realism which provide the framework for acceptable art in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Tselkov is a member of the City Committee of Illustrators, a trade-union type of group, but not of the Union of Artists.

About 40 people, invited by word of mouth, were there for the duration of the exhibit—11 to 11:35 a.m. An official of the House of Architects came in then and said everyone would have to leave, but that the exhibit would reopen at 5 p.m.

Viewers who returned at 5 were told, "There is no exhibit." They were also told, truthfully, that a meeting was being held in the White Room at the time set for the exhibit.



OLDEST—A slice of the moon rock which scientists believe to be 4.6 billion years old, or more ancient than any known rock native to the earth or to the moon. Scientists expect the moon-sized rock, brought to earth last November by the Apollo-12 astronauts, to provide clues to the origins of the solar system.

New Comet Gets Name in Triplicate

NEW YORK, May 27 (NYT).—A student in Australia, an observatory attendant in Chile and a mystery man in the Indian Ocean area have discovered a new comet, bright enough to be seen without a telescope.

Since they were apparently the first to telegraph reports of their discovery, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, in Cambridge, Mass., which collects such data, has named the comet for all three: Comet "Whitaker-Cris-Bolelli." But Brian Marsden of that observatory said yesterday that efforts to identify Ortiz had so far proved futile.

The first sighting seems to have been on May 18 by G. White, a student at Wollongong University in Australia. Another was by Carlos Bolelli, night assistant at the Inter-American Observatory at Cerro Tololo, Chile. A report signed "Ortiz" gave a position between

the Indian Ocean islands of Madagascar and Reunion and, as a return address, a post box at Ortiz airport, outside Parik, Mr. Marsden suspects the report was from an airline pilot.

Space Research Post To Astronaut Eisele
SPACE CENTER, Houston, May 27 (AP).—Astronaut Donn F. Eisele, a member of the first crew to fly the Apollo spacecraft, is leaving the corps in mid-June, officials said yesterday.

LA Col. Eisele, 39, was a member of the Apollo-7 crew that flew the Apollo command and service module in earth orbit for 14 days in October, 1968.

He is to become technical assistant in the research division of the space agency at Langley Research Center in Hampton, Va.

Rising Danube Threatens Romanian Agricultural Land

VIENNA, May 27 (AP).—With some 22 million acres already under water in Romania, the fast-rising Danube threatened the grain land of Baragan and the lush plains of Moldavia, the news agency Agerpres reported.

It described the first reports on flooding of crop land in the southern areas as "an alarming phenomenon," suggesting that more inundations could ruin Romania's agricultural production.

"The scope of the calamity becomes increasingly alarming with every passing day," Agerpres said. It said frantic dam-building and relief work was continuing along the more than 600-mile course of the Danube on Romanian territory and the river's sprawling delta, where all ports have been flooded.

More than a million acres of agricultural land were directly threatened and no easing of the situation was in sight, Agerpres said.

The situation in Hungary was also deteriorating. The Hungarian news agency MTI reported: "The high water level in the central and lower parts of the Tisza River has created a very dangerous situation." It did not disclose details except to say that Tiszaulek, the flood waters completely soaked through the dam. Special isotope instruments were being used to discover the weakest points of the dam before it breaks through.

Not more than 100,000 acres so far been pledged to Romania by the Soviet Union, according to reports reaching Vienna. On the other hand, substantial material aid was promised to Hungary, which has been hit less hard by the floods, but is a close ally of Moscow.

Agerpres reported that a telegram was received from the Soviet Red Cross announcing it would send medicines, sanitary equipment and foods "to the total value of 50,000 rubles (\$55,000)."

Pope Paul VI has sent \$10,000 as a personal contribution to aid victims of the floods in Romania, the Vatican announced today. The announcement did not say to whom the sum was sent by the pope, but it indicated that Caritas, a Roman Catholic charity organization, was taking part in a campaign to aid the Romanians.

Yugoslav Emergency
BELGRADE, May 27 (UPI).—Workers reinforced old dikes and

Top Cartoonist Richard Taylor Is Dead at 67
WEST REDDING, Conn., May 27 (NYT).—Richard Taylor, 67, a cartoonist whose heavy-lidded, sexy women and similarly lidded, sophisticated men were well known to readers of The New Yorker, Playboy and other magazines, died of cancer Monday at his home here.

In drawings for magazines and in book collections of his work, Mr. Taylor captured the foibles, follies and self-delusions of those who considered themselves worldly wise and self-possessed.

But unlike many cartoonists who deal in similar themes, Mr. Taylor shied from vitriolic comments. As Calder Willingham noted in a 1944 review of one of Mr. Taylor's collections, "Generally his wit tends more to an amiable emphasis of the ludicrous."

That collection, "The Better Taylor: An Album of Cartoons," was one of several containing his work. Another, "Wrong Bag," was published in 1961. Mr. Taylor also illustrated books written by others and was the author of "Introduction to Cartooning," based on his procedure.

Dr. Alfonso F. Myers
VENICE, Fla., May 27 (NYT).—Dr. Alfonso F. Myers, 75, former chairman of New York University's department of higher education, in the School of Education, and an authority on retirement planning, died Sunday after a long illness.

Dr. Hugo Boyko
TEL AVIV, May 27 (AP).—Dr. Hugo Boyko, 78, president of the World Academy of Art and Science and a noted ecologist and agricultural researcher, died yesterday at a hospital near here after a long illness.

Mr. Boyko, a native of Vienna, moved here in 1955. When Israel was established, he became chief ecologist for the Ministry of Agriculture. Since 1948, he and his wife, Elizabeth, a horticulturist, have worked to develop plants that would bloom in the desert when irrigated with saline water. One such "wonder grass," junco-asparto, was described by the Boykos as a cheap substitute for wood pulp.

Gromyko Will Visit France for 5 Days
PARIS, May 27 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will arrive in Paris Monday for a five-day official visit during which he will confer with French Foreign Minister Georges Pompidou, Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and other French officials, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Ministry sources said that expected the talks would cover European security and the German problem, the war in Indo-China, Cambodia, and the Soviet relations.

Pompidou to Russia
PARIS, May 27 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou will have an official visit to Russia through 13, the Foreign Ministry confirmed today. Details of the visit will be worked out when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko visits here Monday.

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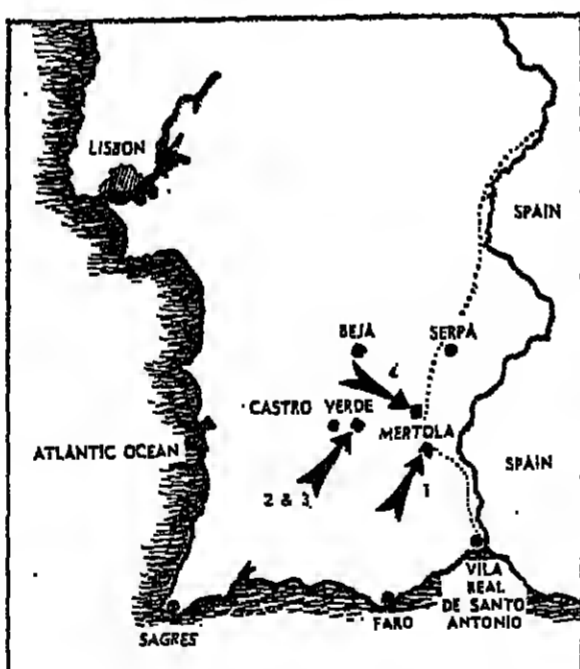
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abor Manifesto Unveiled

Economic Base Is Strong, Wilson Tells British Voters

LONDON, May 27 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson tonight told the House of Commons that the Labour government has a strong economic base to help it weather the world economic storm—such as the sharp drop of prices on Wall Street.

He said Britain is willing to participate in an international conference to discuss these problems.

Mr. Wilson spoke at a press conference marking publication of the Labour party's manifesto for the 1970 election. The 51-page document stresses the need for

continuity in government but breaks no new ground in policy proposals.

Asked about the gloom surrounding Wall Street, Mr. Wilson pointed to a passage noting Britain's financial strength in a dangerous world.

"Many people fear the drafts from Wall Street," he added. "But we now have a strong base to meet these storms... We are willing to sit down and talk with other nations, especially on the question of liquidity."

The Labour document, like the Conservative party counterpart last night, was confined largely to general principles and restatements of policy. Mr. Wilson was careful not to commit himself on controversial questions such as a wealth or gift tax, sought by Labour's left wing.

He ducked queries about economic measures, saying a Labour chancellor must be free to frame policies in the light of conditions existing at the time of the annual British budget.

Basically, the manifesto is a plea to the British people to give the five-and-a-half-year-old government a third mandate to build on present foundations and to make Britain a fairer and greater place to live in.

One short, sharp passage speaks of the major threat to peace during the 1970s posed by racial divisions and adds: "Nowhere is this more apparent than in southern Africa, where the odious doctrine of apartheid continues to flourish."

The 10,000-word document said a Labour government would maintain sanctions against Rhodesia and refuse to countenance any settlement that did not guarantee unimpeded progress to majority rule.

The BMA threatened a full-scale strike unless the government publishes before Friday's dissolution of Parliament the Kildersleepe report, recommending broad pay rises for doctors and dentists.

The BMA warned it will ask all 100 members—most of Britain's dental and family doctors—to issue sick notes to all patients in a policy of non-cooperation. The notes allow patients to go off and provide the basis for dental Health Service insurance compensation for employers and employees.

The government received the report early last month but delayed any action until after the 18 general election.

The BMA fears its members will be victims of another wage cut, as happened when the last review was deferred until after the 1968 election.

In a stormy meeting with the Labour action committee yesterday, Crossman made it clear he did not intend to publish the report, insisting that they would not get a deal by having their salaries raised in the campaign.

But he said the government is willing to review with the doctors a question of publishing the report and the government's pre-election decision.

Wilson Faces Pay Revolt By Doctors

LONDON, May 27 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson will face angry doctors tomorrow in a 10th-hour attempt to avert an embarrassing election row and major threat to the state-run health service.

Labour Minister Richard Crossman announced the meeting in Parliament today after the doctors, demanding an early pay rise, issued an ultimatum through their powerful British Medical Association.

The BMA threatened a full-scale strike unless the government publishes before Friday's dissolution of Parliament the Kildersleepe report, recommending broad pay rises for doctors and dentists.

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PARIS TRIAL—French writers Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir arriving at the Palace of Justice in Paris yesterday for the trial of two leftist newsmen.

France Bans Leftist Group; Street Fights Erupt

PARIS, May 27 (AP).—French former editors of the weekly *Le Cause du Peuple*, the organ of the Gauche Proletarienne (Proletarian Left), a Maoist movement which was formally banned today by the government at the request of Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin.

The two men are charged with crimes against the security of the state, and incitement to murder, pillage and arson.

Mr. Sartre told the court: "It is a scandal: the current proceedings are incomplete. There have been three editors of *Le*

Cause du Peuple, three accounts, and only two are on the stand."

Editors Seized

"Since I have been editor, three editions out of four have been seized and inquiries about persons unknown have been undertaken. That unknown person is me. Why have I been treated differently?" he asked.

Mr. Sartre took over as figurehead editor after Mr. Le Bris and Mr. Le Dantec were arrested. He alleged today they had been arrested for their political affiliations—both are leaders of the Proletarian Left movement—and not for what appeared in the newspaper.

"I have not been charged, and I did the same thing as they did," he said.

Mr. Sartre explained that he took over the editorship because "it is the paper of the angry workers. Three articles out of four are written by workers."

And he said that the current wave of leftist violence in France, including bomb attacks, was really "counter-violence" stemming from the violence exercised by present-day society.

Mr. Sartre was preceded on the stand by two Catholic priests, one Franciscan and one Dominican, both dressed in normal business suits. They spoke for the defense, urging freedom of expression and of the press, and said that *Le Cause du Peuple* only attacked injustices of society.

The newspaper regularly has been seized when articles appeared advocating violence and even describing how to make Molotov cocktails.

Heavy Sentences

The prosecutor tonight called for heavy prison sentences for the two men, for definitive confiscation of the seized newspaper, and a ban on its further publication for three months.

"The time has come to put a halt to violence. The time has come to know if we are going to sink or survive," he said.

The defense tonight made its final plea: the verdict will be handed down tomorrow.

Shortly after the trial was suspended for the day, several groups of youths attempted to move from the Left Bank to the Palace of Justice on the Ile de la Cité, where they were stopped by police.

Later, groups of youths fought brief but violent scuffles with police on the Boulevard Saint-Michel, near the Sorbonne. About 200 demonstrators were held by police.

Clashes broke out earlier tonight between students and police at the College of Science on the Left Bank. Students overturned an automobile and hurled stones at police, who drove them back into the school building with tear gas.

Shopkeepers hastily lowered their steel shutters, and about 20 students masked against tear gas continued throwing objects at the police.

Student unrest spread to Marseilles, where leftist students attempted to demonstrate at a factory. Three police officers were injured in the melee.

At Rouen, a heavy explosion rocked a girls' building of the university complex, injuring four girls. Two rooms were completely destroyed and four others badly damaged.

Police said it was not immediately clear if the explosion was deliberate or accidental.

The government decision to ban the Proletarian Left reflected

Cause du Peuple, three accounts, and only two are on the stand."

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The prosecutor tonight called for heavy prison sentences for the two men, for definitive confiscation of the seized newspaper, and a ban on its further publication for three months.

"The time has come to put a halt to violence. The time has come to know if we are going to sink or survive," he said.

The defense tonight made its final plea: the verdict will be handed down tomorrow.

Shortly after the trial was suspended for the day, several groups of youths attempted to move from the Left Bank to the Palace of Justice on the Ile de la Cité, where they were stopped by police.

Later, groups of youths fought brief but violent scuffles with police on the Boulevard Saint-Michel, near the Sorbonne. About 200 demonstrators were held by police.

Clashes broke out earlier tonight between students and police at the College of Science on the Left Bank. Students overturned an automobile and hurled stones at police, who drove them back into the school building with tear gas.

Shopkeepers hastily lowered their steel shutters, and about 20 students masked against tear gas continued throwing objects at the police.

Student unrest spread to Marseilles, where leftist students attempted to demonstrate at a factory. Three police officers were injured in the melee.

At Rouen, a heavy explosion rocked a girls' building of the university complex, injuring four girls. Two rooms were completely destroyed and four others badly damaged.

Bonn Reports It Sees Signs Of Normalization With Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Bahr brought home last Saturday evening two elements which the Bonn government considers absolutely essential.

One, suggested in parliament by Mr. Brandt today, is renunciation by the Soviet Union of the "right to intervene" in West German affairs under the so-called Hostile State clauses of the Charter of the United Nations.

The other is the right of the federal republic to retain the ultimate political aim of reunification of divided Germany—specifically the right of self-determination of the German people.

According to government sources, Mr. Bahr succeeded last Friday in persuading the Russians to accept a "reunification" formula and method first employed in negotiations with the Russians by the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, in 1955.

This technique would involve negotiating a general treaty between Bonn and Moscow on "renunciation of force" in bilateral relations and the simultaneous separate declaration by the federal government that its ultimate political aim remained reunification of Germany.

The unilateral declaration would then be deposited in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, where it would be accepted without approval or disapproval. But it would legally uphold the German Constitution's commitment to reunification.

Mr. Adenauer successfully employed this method and virtually the same formula in a unilateral declaration on reunification which he deposited in Moscow Sept. 13, 1955, after eight days of tough and often nasty negotiations. On the basis of it, he was able to open diplomatic relations with Moscow and to obtain the release of almost 10,000 German war prisoners and 20,000 German civilians held in the Soviet Union.

The evening cabinet session, which was partly devoted to the Bonn-Moscow question, was preceded by an acrimonious debate in the Bundestag in which conservative opposition leaders accused the Brandt-Scheel coalition of gravely imperiling West Germany.

Canada Postmen Begin Series of 24-Hour Strikes

OTTAWA, May 27 (AP).—Government negotiators asked for the help of a mediator last night after Canada's postal workers began the first of a threatened series of rotating strikes aimed at harassing the Post Office.

The strikes began yesterday in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where postal workers walked out in a 24-hour mail stoppage protesting delays in their contract negotiations with the Federal Treasury Board.

In Ottawa, meanwhile, contract talks were deadlocked, with both sides, postal unions and Treasury Board negotiators, blaming the other for refusal to be reasonable about the key wage and job security issues.

The Council of Postal Unions, representing 27,000 mail workers, announced that other 24-hour stoppages in cities across Canada may follow the Winnipeg walkout.

Fiat President Reportedly Calls Off Soviet Trip

MOSCOW, May 27 (UPI).—Giorgio Agnelli, president of Italy's Fiat automobile firm, has canceled a trip to the Soviet Union at the end of this month, informed sources said today.

The reason is believed to be connected with the present wave of labor unrest in Italy. Mr. Agnelli was due here next Sunday to visit the plant Fiat is building at the new Soviet city of Togliatti.

Phone Pact Signed

ROME, May 27 (UPI).—Algeria and Italy signed an accord today for the laying of a 620-mile telephone cable linking the two countries under the Mediterranean Sea.

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Yo Ho Ho And Vrooom!

NORFOLK, Va., May 27 (AP).—A Navy spokesman said here that the Navy has sent a classified message to the Atlantic Fleet warning that a certain brand of rum available in the Caribbean area may contain marijuana.

Another spokesman said a bottle of rum sold in a Caribbean port was "found" by the Navy in April and analyzed by Navy experts, who discovered marijuana.

The spokesman said he did not know how much marijuana the rum contained, whether it was purchased by a sailor, or why the Navy analyzed it. He declined to disclose the brand.

Arsonists Attack French Tax Office

MARSEILLES, May 27 (Reuters).—Arsonists set fire to the door of a tax office near here yesterday with a can of gasoline. It was the latest incident in a wave of fires and bomb attacks in France.

Police said the fire burned the door and the heat shattered several windows of the office in the town of Roquevaire.

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Telltale Primaries

Interest in next Tuesday's continuation of the 1970 primaries—a political series that has already eliminated such veteran operatives as Sen. Yarborough of Texas on the liberal side and Gov. Rhodes of Ohio on the conservative—will center in California. That state, not conspicuous for conventional politics, presents several complicated battles, all with national implications.

On the senatorial level the Democratic contest is, in this supposedly repressive time, between a liberal candidate, Rep. John V. Tunney, and a very liberal candidate, Rep. George E. Brown Jr. Both have conservationist support, both have labor support, and both are "doves," though Brown is a specimen of earlier vintage. The only question of choice between them is which would make a tougher opponent in November for George Murphy, the Senate's first professional song-and-dance man.

Sen. Murphy, who has serious opposition from Norton Simon, a wealthy Los Angeles businessman, is expected to win on Tuesday, but his margin should provide a fair indication of his strength in November. Conservative, hawkish and in doubtful health, Murphy has been damaged in recent months by revelations that a California firm has been paying him \$20,000 a year for no apparent work on his part, besides paying half his rent. Should he show weakness in the primary, the Republicans will have

reason to fear the loss of a vitally important seat in the Senate.

Gov. Reagan is opposed for renomination but, like most Californians, he will be eagerly watching the outcome of the Democratic primary. If Mayor Sam Yorty wins that race, there will be no ideological showdown in November's election for governor; if Jess Unruh, former speaker of the Assembly, wins, there emphatically will. One need not take seriously the rumors that the governor still has ambitions beyond Sacramento to believe that his success—or failure—in the fall election will have a strong bearing on his party's national policies.

Elsewhere, Democrats, a little jittery about retaining control of the Senate, will be watching to see how well Sens. Harrison Williams and Joseph Montoya do in New Jersey and New Mexico respectively, as well as the choices of the Republican opposition.

And finally, Tuesday should go far to decide the political future of George C. Wallace. The presence of eight Negro candidates on the runoff ballot for seats in the Alabama Legislature should assure another large turnout of black voters. Wallace has been so insistently and nervously denouncing the tendency to bloc voting in the state that he seems almost to be wondering where such un-American divisiveness ever got started. Perhaps the voters of Alabama will tell him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On the Israel-Lebanon Border

Israel's decision to regularly "patrol" Lebanese territory, in order to curb raids by Palestinian guerrillas, is militarily questionable and politically ill-advised. Against such patrols, guerrillas would seem to have the obvious advantages of time and mobility; the first two ambushes set under the new policy netted nobody. Politically speaking, the Israeli effort to distinguish a "patrol" from an "invasion" is a loser. In both cases Lebanon's sovereignty is violated. The Lebanese government, which has tried hard and at no little political cost to restrain the Palestinian raiders, cannot fairly be held responsible for every guerrilla attack. After a point, as Israel should have learned long ago, reprisals do not stiffen Beirut; they undercut its ability to control the Palestinians. Lebanese civilians are now fleeing the border area, leaving it, in effect, for the commandos. One must conclude that, in undertaking to "patrol" Lebanon, Israel is acting less out of calculation than rage.

Given the special situation on its Lebanese border (no territorial issue, no hostile Arab army), what then should Israel do

against terrorist attacks, such as the blowing up of a marked school bus last Friday with the death of eight children and four adults? Israel ought to conduct its defense in a manner that takes account of international realities as well as domestic political and psychological imperatives. Essentially, this means defending chiefly on its own territory, as it does already on its border with Jordan. It also means not offering bloodthirsty terrorists such appealing targets as an undefended school bus on a road only 100 yards from the Lebanese line. Israel might also relax its total mistrust of the United Nations to the extent of allowing the secretary-general to strengthen the observer presence on both sides of the border. There is not so much international support of Israel that it can afford to dissipate a measure of it by erratic policies on its least important frontier. And it should be made plain that the principal threat to Lebanon's integrity comes from the Palestinians and their Arab manipulators, not from across the border in Israel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Forces in Europe

There are now about 300,000 American troops in Europe but this figure includes the 30,000 sailors of the Sixth Fleet and several contingents stationed in Britain, Spain and Turkey. . . which can hardly be reduced. The only forces which are in fact "threatened" with being reduced are the 230,000 men stationed in West Germany. However, this figure is not excessively high compared to some 320,000 troops the Soviet Union maintains in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and is lower than the total number of troops which will be maintained in South Vietnam after the withdrawal of 150,000 men President Nixon has promised to take out of that country before next year.

Sen. Mansfield's cutback proposal only reflects a general lassitude for military effort that Western European countries have been the first to express.

It is interesting to note that this evolution has not been hindered by the Czech crisis nor by the fact that East European countries have considerably increased their military budgets. In these conditions, it is very doubtful that the "Nixon Doctrine," already compromised in the Far East, will have better chances of success on the Old Continent.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

American Economy

Heavy and protracted declines on the London Stock Exchange are one thing; whether attributable to British industrial malaise or to fears of another Labor government, they reflect matters of less than cosmic importance. Similar declines in Wall Street are another matter altogether.

The United States is, both economically and militarily, the free world's ultimate bastion. If there is trouble there, everybody, from European exporters and bankers to the Rhine Army and Saigon, can hardly help shuddering. American stock markets have

proved over the years reasonable prophets of things to come. If they are prophesying any deep business recession in America, the outlook for the whole world's economy is gloomy.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Pressure on Lebanon

Lebanon is not well placed to meet . . . new strains. The government is weak, and all policies are dominated by the presidential election due later in the summer. The most likely candidates for office are representative of the groups and families which have dominated the country's affairs since independence. Yet there is a widespread feeling that Lebanon cannot any longer jog along to the old formulas. Israel's raid on Beirut Airport two years ago awoke all Lebanese to the fact that they had a real and continuing war on their doorstep. They have had no chance of forgetting that since.

It may be that this small country, with its complex sectarian divisions, will break up under the unexpected external pressures being brought to bear on it. Equally, there may be a new closing of the ranks under military leadership. Neither an anarchic neighbor nor a military one would be an improvement for Israel's security.

—From the Times (London).

Oil and the Mideast

It is already difficult for commercial concerns of all types to conduct business in the Middle East owing to the Arab-Israeli dispute. The existing problems would be compounded if there should be a sharp split between the Arab countries or increased instability in the monarchies. For the moment the oil companies are unworried. Despite some rise in freight rates, Saudi oil can all be handled by tankers. But if the crisis gets worse, they may have to prepare for attempts to interrupt their production as well as their transportation.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 28, 1895

NEW YORK—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that the remains of the insurgent leader, Jose Marti, who was killed in the fight at Dos Rios last week, arrived at Santiago last night. The body is enclosed in a substantial shell and outer coffin which had to be conveyed by road to San Luis, a distance of forty-two miles. The military authorities, anticipating organized attempts on the part of the rebels to recover the body of their chief, sent the remains under an escort numbering fully seven hundred cavalry.

Fifty Years Ago

May 28, 1920

LONDON—M. Krassin, head of the Russian trade delegation, arrived here this evening. He was met at King's Cross by Mr. E.S. Wise, British delegate to the Supreme Economic Council of the Allies. The Bolshevik chief declined to be interviewed either here or at Newcastle, where he arrived early in the day from Copenhagen, accompanied by his wife and two British Foreign Office officials. In this way he kept his compact with the British government, by refraining from talking to the newspapers.



The High Cost of Prof. Chomsky

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—With a lot of help from friends and followers, Prof. Noam Chomsky, a leading figure in the New Left, has been able to raise a substantial sum of money for his Institute of Technology. It seems a high price to pay for a linguistic theorist, however, brilliant.

The story is worth relating briefly, as a sort of object lesson in the economic silliness of the New Left in American politics. Just about a year ago, in brief Prof. Chomsky and his New Left allies among the students and faculty began a violent assault upon all defense-linked research at MIT.

The chief target was the Draper Laboratory, then still called the Instrumentation Laboratory, which provided the guidance brains to put Americans on the moon. The MIT administration, headed by President Howard Johnson, responded to the New Left assault with standard pusillanimity.

A stacked jury, known as the Pounds Panel, was hastily established, to sit in judgment on the great laboratory. Since the New Left students did not consider the jury-stacking had gone far enough, Prof. Chomsky was subsequently added to the panel. The result, of course, was a Star Chamber proceeding.

Unable to Function

It would be tedious to relate the details. It is enough to say that the recommendations of the Star Chamber proceeding, accepted by MIT, made it obviously impossible for the Instrumentation Laboratory to continue to do its job. This was, in fact, Prof. Chomsky's avowed aim; he and his allies wished MIT to retain control of the laboratory, so that it could be permanently prevented from doing its job.

The Chomsky aim, however, was impractical from the outset. Prof. Charles Stark Draper's leadership of his laboratory was too strong. There were also too many people, on the MIT corporation especially, who thought it a pity to waste the talents of a man who gave the moon visitors the guidance brains for their rockets. So MIT has now been driven to relinquish control of the Draper Laboratory, by "divestment."

Divestment, in turn, will cause MIT to lose at least \$5 million a year for this was the laboratory's former contribution in the form of "overhead payments," to the university's general support. President Johnson, when he announced the divestment to a suddenly alerted faculty meeting, himself admitted the money loss would be very heavy, without naming the total.

The thought of the money loss, one suspects, was what left the MIT faculty meeting at an apparent loss for words. At any rate, President Johnson's announcement was not greeted by the howls of New Left protest that have recently been the commonest noises at such assemblies.

Lack of Realism

The foregoing cautionary tale is well worth pondering, because it makes two points of great importance. It reveals, first of all, the wishfulness, the lack of realism, the inability to see one move ahead, that characterize all the New Left's political ideas and deeds.

Even Prof. Chomsky, after all, can hardly have wished his own university to suffer such a crippling financial setback. Yet by any test, he deserves more credit than anyone else for bringing the setback about. What has now happened was the wholly predictable, indeed inevitable, reaction to the actions of Chomsky and those who marched with him.

Now is that the only point to ponder, either. It is not widely understood, as yet, how much the New Left goes on in the universities are beginning to impel the future of American higher education.

'Politicismation'

Berkeley, for instance, has been sinking deeper and deeper in the mire of New Leftism. Gov. Ronald Reagan has been rough with student protesters, but he has utterly failed to halt the processes now mislabeled "politicismation" and "radicalization." And any fool can foresee what the California Legislature will eventually do, once Berkeley's "politicismation" and "radicalization" begin to be understood by the voters.

Wherever the New Left has been active in the great private univer-

sities, too, fund-raising has either dropped off painfully or has virtually ground to a halt. Yet in these times of rising costs, most private universities only survive by fund-raising. Six in the rising attack on the private universities' tax-exempt status, and you have a really nasty brew to worry about. All this could have, and should have been, foreseen. But "See no reality, speak no truth, and hear no facts," has always been the New Left motto.

Partial Success

Reagan's effort to avert this has been only partially successful. He did convince enough Democrats in the Assembly to pass his tax reform package last week but not in time for Senate enactment before Tuesday's primary. Besides, voters about to swallow Proposition Eight are unlikely to be dissuaded by anything so rational as tax reform—including property tax relief and the promise of more school money—in the legislature.

As a result, chances are better than even that California voters on Tuesday will pass Proposition Eight and thereby require the state to assume 80 percent of local welfare costs and 50 percent of local school costs.

As for the political consequences, lobbyists and legislators in Sacramento have evolved this formula: "If Proposition Eight passes in '70, we will have a new governor in '71."

Though this analysis is exaggerated, the governor's men are jittery. If Proposition Eight passes, Reagan must ask the legislature immediately for over \$1 billion in new taxes. Democratic legislators—including Assemblyman Jess Unruh, expected to win the Democratic nomination for governor Tuesday—will demand that this extra tax burden be borne by big business.

That probably will put Reagan in the untenable election-year position of asking higher taxes on the ordinary citizen while campaigning with spiraling California unemployment caused by the slumping aerospace industry, this might tarnish the Reagan mystique sufficiently to make him vulnerable in November.

The Most Inflated U.S. Commodity

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Outside of baloney and the small shrimp steak, which now costs over \$10 in the fancy joints in New York, the most inflated commodity in America today is the English language. The smaller the thoughts the bigger the words. A month ago people here were satisfied to say that the country was in a terrible mess, but now you can go to a dinner table without finding some normally sensible character blowing off about the "collapse" of the economy, the second American Revolution, or the Fall of Rome.

Well, things are pretty bad in Washington, the Middle East, and Wall Street, but the pessimists are making things even worse than they really are with visions of dominoes falling all over Southeast Asia, Israel being shoved into the sea, and America being isolated and torn apart by panic, anarchy and even civil war.

George Orwell, who was an expert on English words and Scotch whisky, once made a study of how bad and sloppy language led to bad and silly politics. "A man may take to drink because he feels himself a failure," he wrote, "and then fall all the more completely because he drinks."

"It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts."

Extreme Example

That is what is happening now, and oddly enough the most extreme example of foolish thoughts and inflated language during the latest crisis has come from one of the most learned and distinguished historians in the world, Arnold J. Toynbee.

"To most Europeans I guess," he wrote in a message to The New York Times the other day (International Herald Tribune, May 21), "America now looks like the most dangerous country in the world. . . In fact, the roles of America and Russia have been reversed in the world's eye. Today America has become the world's nightmare."

This would not serve as a very good illustration of British understatement, and while it would probably be a good theme for a lecture in Hanoi and maybe even in Saigon, it would not be very popular among the young freedom fighters in Czechoslovakia or even among the young liberal writers in the Soviet Union.

"In terms of the number of lives taken and of lands laid waste," Toynbee adds, "America's score is, unhappily, far higher than any

other country since the end of World War II." Higher than Communist China's? Higher than the massacres of Indonesia? And what of the future? Is Moscow withdrawing from Czechoslovakia or offering to accept a unified Germany?

"Who," asks Prof. Toynbee, "would have expected to find himself wishing that America would retreat again into the isolation from which we were once eager to see it emerge?"

Who, indeed! One would have thought that a British historian, who knows so much about British "muddling through," would have understood America's "muddling through," hard and alarming as it is, but this is a perfect example of the inflated emotions, foolish thoughts, and slovenly language of the present.

A Bit Much

Every writer tends to exaggerate during critical debates to make his point, but as the British say, this is a bit much. America is not Cambodia, or the exaggerations of its politicians or the babbling of its communists. It may have lost its way temporarily, but if it had lost its old ideals and its moral purpose, why would the coming generation be protesting and calling for regeneration?

Toynbee is not the first writer to despair of America. Mr. Lincoln deplored the lack of law and order and feared we would commit suicide. "Never was there," Walt Whitman wrote over 100 years ago, "more hollowness at heart than at present and here in the United States. Genuine belief seems to have left us. The underlying principles of the states are not honestly believed in. The spectacle is appalling. We live in an atmosphere of hypocrisy throughout. The men believe not in the women, nor the women in the men. The great cities reel with robbery and scoundrelism."

So inflated language and despair are not new, and maybe we should watch it. "It is the first step of wisdom," Alfred North Whitehead said, "to recognize that the major advances in civilization are processes which all but wreck the society in which they occur. . . The art of free society consists first, in the maintenance of the symbolic code; and secondly, a fearlessness of revision. . . The societies which cannot combine reverence to their symbols with freedom of revision, must ultimately decay."

This may be nearer to what we are, and it is certainly a better combination of common sense and precise language.

How Reagan Can Lose

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Only a threat of devastating possibilities could have made Gov. Ronald Reagan act as he did last week, breaking his accustomed regal reserve to lobby Democratic legislators for their votes.

Reagan started idlers in state capital corridors early in the week by emerging from the splendid isolation of his office to take an elevator upstairs (this bodyguards in tow) and visit the offices of two Democratic assemblymen. His purpose: to break an impasse on his tax reform program. Two days later, Reagan invited two other Democratic assemblymen to his office to assure them he would somehow find extra money for education if only they passed his tax reform.

Such arm-twisting by the usually aloof governor had only one explanation: Reagan was plainly worried by a referendum proposal on next Tuesday's primary election ballot—Proposition Eight—advised as providing property tax relief and extra school funds in one blow.

Actually, Proposition Eight is almost wholly fraudulent and would require Reagan to seek massive state tax increases. As such, it poses a visible threat to his reelection for a second term in November.

Campaign for 'Eight'

Such external economic factors seem the only way Reagan can be defeated. Unruh's campaign so far, though apparently sufficient to defeat Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles in the primary, is disappointingly bland. Contrary to prejudices of the increasingly leftist state Democratic party, Reagan's hard line against campus disorders remains popular. His statewide television address announcing the temporary closing of the University of California was another masterpiece.

Given those realities, Proposition Eight is the most important vote in Tuesday's election. Whitaker & Baxter, an old Republican-owned political public relations firm, has managed the campaign for it. Harry Lerner, an old Democratic operative who wrote Gov. Pat Brown's speeches against Reagan in 1966, is masterminding Proposition Eight in southern California. School teachers are propagandizing their students to vote parents to vote for it.

But Proposition Eight would have no chance were it not for the uncompromising style of Ronald Reagan. His refusal to meet liberal Republican legislators halfway during his first three years as governor delayed property tax relief, creating the climate for Proposition Eight.

Thanks partly to new, ideological elites, Reagan reluctantly agreed this year to the withholding scheme in the reform package pushed by Assemblyman William Bagley, a liberal Republican. But Reagan's penny-pinching on school aid and continued resistance to compromise led to it. It now impasse with Assembly Democrats just broken last week. Therein lies a paradox. If Reagan's toughness, refreshing comparison to the vacillation of contemporary politicians, made him so popular, but he is now inflexible enough to vote on Proposition Eight Tuesday which could spell his ruin.

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British Auto Giant Reports Profits Slump

British Leyland Cites Labor Disruptions

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland Motor Corp., today blamed rising wages, increasing costs, and major strikes outside the industry for a massive cut in the fifth auto giant's first-half earnings.

Profits after tax were £200,000 (£14 million), down from £10 million in the year-ago period.

Group sales in the six months ended March 31 rose to £458 million (£409 million) from £438 million, but Lord Stokes pointed out that net sales had fallen off and that the company's factories were running at low capacity.

Vehicle price hikes came too late, he said, and output of 1,000 vehicles was lost through industrial disputes of all kinds including outside strikes at Pilkington's Triplex windscreen factory and others at the Dunlop tire company.

BLMCO shares suffered heavy losses yesterday amid predictions of a huge drop in profits, but today rose nine cents to 90 cents a share. Dealers attributed the rise to the fact that the firm managed to avoid an actual loss.

AEKO Net Up

ARNHEM, the Netherlands, May 27 (Reuters).—AEKO NV said consolidated net income rose 1 percent to 78.6 million guilders (£21.6 million) in the first quarter from 77 million guilders in the same 90 period.

Sales increased 28 percent to 672 million guilders (£181.6 million) from 528 million guilders. The company said that all main product groups contributed to the gain but that higher labor costs and pressure on prices in retail sectors restricted profit growth.

AEKO said it does not expect a net income for the whole year to rise much from last year's 308 million guilders (\$89 million), although it is too soon to make a definite statement.

Earnings Fall At Firestone

AKRON, Ohio, May 27 (AP).—Tire and Rubber Co. said today its second-quarter income fell nearly \$4 million from the same period last year, despite continued record sales.

The company said its domestic tire business "continued to be depressed by higher manufacturing costs and high interest rates."

Firestone chairman Raymond C. Whittle and president Robert D. Thomas said in a joint statement, however, that "although prospects for an upturn in the business climate are uncertain, results for the first two months show marked improvement."

Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	597.6	568.7
Operating (millions)	26.25	30.25
Share	0.81	1.03
Revenue (millions)	1,111.5	1,058.7
Operating (millions)	44.1	50.7
Share	1.55	1.73

Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	83.13	88.46
Operating (millions)	-0.18	0.71
Share	-0.14	0.52

Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	111.2	108.0
Operating (millions)	1.44	2.78
Share	0.21	0.41

Nippon Steel Cuts Off Peking Trade Talks

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, May 27 (WFP).—Communist China and Japan's giant steel firm Nippon Steel Corp. broke off negotiations this week in the face of a six-week dispute over Japanese business dealings with Taiwan.

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said today in a speech that the firm's trade and investment links with Taiwan or man-

ufacturing tie-ups with U.S. companies would be barred from trade access to the mainland.

Since then, the Japanese business world has been seriously split on how to handle Peking, with the majority of firms giving up the service to "four principles" on trade outlined by the premier. The most unequivocal acceptance of Peking's demands has come from the fertilizer industry, which sold 8.7 million tons of fertilizer to the mainland last year, half of its global export total, and hopes for 9 million tons this year.

Among leading steel manufacturers, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Kobe Steel quickly proclaimed their agreement, but Shin Nippon, soon expected to cut off U.S. Steel as the world's largest producer, begged its stand on the key demand for withdrawal from the Japan-Nationalist China cooperation committee.

Shin Nippon said that its participation in a scheduled July committee meeting would not contravene Chinese policy because the group was concerned solely with economic matters.

Similarly, the steel firm rejected Chinese pressures to break off an agreement to help South Korea build its projected steel mill at Pohang, contending that this merely involved technical assistance.

The issue came to a head last week when Peking insisted that Shin Nippon sever its Taiwan and South Korea links. Appearing for "understanding," Shin Nippon turned down the demand.

China replied that it would not alter its stand, and Shin Nippon representative Tokichi Onishi announced that he would return to Tokyo without concluding expected export contracts.

As recently as March, Japanese steel men were confidently predicting that exports to the mainland would jump by 500,000 tons this year to reach an unprecedented 1.7 million tons. In 1969, Communist China was second only to the United States as a market for Japanese steel. The two-way trade volume between Japan and the mainland during the year reached \$250 million despite friction over Japanese ties with Taiwan.

U.S. Eurodollar Take

WASHINGTON, May 27 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowing by U.S. banks rose \$22 million in the week ended May 20, following a 11 million decline the previous week, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The rise follows two consecutive declines and brings gross liabilities U.S. banks to their foreign uncles to \$12.51 billion. As of

Winds of Change Felt In Securities Industry

By John F. Lawrence and Murray Seeger

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the wake of the continuing stock market crisis, fundamental changes are in the offing for the securities business.

That probability emerges from interviews with Hamer H. Budge, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, administration officials and congressional leaders. The changes will involve legislation to bolster investor confidence in the safety of the stock market.

One target of such action is likely to be mutual funds and other big institutional investors, which may find themselves with limitations on their size and speculative trading. In addition, brokerage houses probably will be under stricter federal controls and the SEC, itself, may be given greater control over the industry.

One source in the Nixon administration said that "I don't question the fact that this industry is going to face legislation."

Foreigning Republican Hand

His remarks point up the difficult position in which the administration finds itself. Republicans forced by events to acknowledge the failure of the self-regulation party has always favored for Wall Street.

Perhaps nowhere is the change in view more apparent than at the SEC. Mr. Budge, a soft-spoken Republican named to the commission by the previous administration and elevated to chairman by the current one, came sharply with his predecessor, Manuel F. Cohen was a flamboyant, outspoken critic of some segments of the securities industry.

Under Mr. Budge, the agency has moved more quietly about its business as watchdog. Now, however, Mr. Budge is taking a tougher line.

For one thing, he now believes that mutual funds and other big institutional investors, thanks to their role in the speculative excesses of the late 1960s, may face legislation to limit their size. Efforts to limit their short-term speculative trading activities also are possible.

Moreover, the chairman disclosed that in the last 30 days he has moved more manpower into the agency's investigative and enforcement activities. He said he is directing his staff to increase its surveillance of individual mutual funds, bank trust departments and other institutions.

Growing Concentration

Pointing out that they now account for some 60 percent of trading volume, he remarked, "It troubles me to have as much concentration as we have in institutions." He was sharply critical of those funds which engaged in speculative practices in recent years. "I've always envisioned mutual funds as something for long-term investing. I don't think short-term trading is their proper role."

Specific legislative recommendations will await completion of a major SEC study of institutional investors, he said. The study is due out on Sept. 1 but the SEC has asked Congress, which commissioned the study, for a 90-day extension. "The study will serve to look in depth into some of the things that have gone wrong," Mr. Budge said. "Most of the activities, I'm sure,



SEC Chief Hamer H. Budge

have been legal. Now whether Congress will want them to continue to be legal is another question."

Mr. Budge's new inclination to push for regulation may be a surprise to some quarters. President Nixon had suggested during his campaign that the SEC was playing too active a role in regulation.

That may have been a psychological factor that held the administration to the self-regulation concept until the market decline accelerated.

The concept of self-regulation is to have the ability to be stricter than the government can be, an administration source argued. Instead, the New York Stock Exchange, among others, has failed to provide that kind of regulation, he said.

If Mr. Budge stayed with the self-regulation idea too long, his stance at least served to show the industry's failure, this source added.

Government Regulation

Mr. Budge, himself, says the balance between government and self-regulation definitely has swung to the side of government. "It seems to me that the back office situation—the brokerage house and stock exchange failure to cope with the paperwork produced by the growth in trading in the last decade—demonstrated that the industry has to be more vigorous in policing itself if it is going to maintain self-regulation."

Mr. Budge contends that three pieces of legislation already pending must be passed in some form. One is a bill sponsored by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, to give the SEC authority to provide insurance for the investor against losses in the event a brokerage house fails.

The others involve mutual fund management fees and a bill tightening public disclosure requirements applied to so-called insiders—investors who hold a substantial position in a company's shares.

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SEC Rejects King Request In IOS Case

Refuses to Lift Ban On Operations in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 27 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission turned down today a request to allow Investors Overseas Services to operate in the United States.

The Geneva-based operator of 18 mutual funds was taken over earlier this month by Denver businessman John M. King. At the time his rescue operation was announced, Mr. King said he would seek SEC approval to sell IOS funds in the United States.

Because of its foreign base, IOS does not come under SEC jurisdiction. However, after a great amount of litigation, an agreement was reached in 1967 barring the company from selling its mutual funds to Americans, even those living abroad—an arrangement which kept the company away from the richest group of investors in the world.

Today's SEC announcement said only that Mr. King had requested that application of the commission's order of May 23, 1967, accepting a settlement offer in the matter of IOS Ltd., be stayed.

The commission concluded that the information before it was not sufficient to grant the request.

Mr. King met with SEC officials several weeks ago prior to his negotiations with the IOS board in Geneva.

A spokesman for Mr. King in Denver said, "I have no comment to make on this right now but it is possible Mr. King may say something later."

Europe Price Trend Firmer

LONDON, May 27 (UPI).—European stock markets beat Wall Street to the punch today, starting to firm up even before U.S. markets opened for business.

Buyers returned to trading floors seeking bargains among top-quality stocks hit by the long price slide.

In London, prices perked up sharply as soon as the market started. The first hesitant buying flurry lacked much drive. Shares wobbled a bit near noon, and when first reports of Wall Street trading flashed into the market this afternoon, prices took off.

The Financial Times index of 30 shares jumped 5.0 to 321.0 to show its best gain for nine days. The climb followed a 12.5-point drop yesterday and pulled the index away from its lowest level in three years.

Big investment institutions moved to buy on the Paris Bourse and halted the decline there. Prices firmed on the Brussels market; they were mixed in Amsterdam and gained a bit in Zurich.

In Milan and Frankfurt, however, prices retreated.

Tokyo Tumbles

TOKYO, May 27 (Reuters).—Stock prices here fell back to a new 1970 low after edging up in early trading, following through yesterday's upturn.

The exchange's average dropped 16.34 to 1,928.54.

Budget Deficit Running Ahead of '69 Rate in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 27 (Reuters).—The U.S. budget ran a \$3,986 billion surplus at the end of April, about half the \$7,625 billion surplus at the end of April, 1969, the Treasury Department reported today.

The April surplus, with tax returns in, follows a \$3.43 billion deficit in March.

For the fiscal year to date, the budget is running a \$7,593 billion deficit compared with one of \$4,613 billion during the same period of fiscal 1969.

The Nixon administration anticipates a \$1.8 billion deficit for fiscal 1970, ending June 30.

Explosive Rally Breaks N.Y. Slump; 32-Point Climb by Dow Sets Record

NEW YORK, May 27 (NYT).

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied strongly today in a dramatic recovery that carried some leading market indexes to their largest one-day gains in history.

The Dow Jones industrial average, one of the most closely watched market barometers, soared 32.04 points to close at 663.20. It was the biggest one-day gain ever for the average, just topping the advance of 32.03 points, on Nov. 26, 1963, when the market was recovering from the sharp plunge that followed the assassination of President Kennedy.

The stunning upturn erased the average's losses for the two previous sessions and covered 10 percent of the 105-point loss over the last month, a period that corresponded with the dispatch of American troops into Cambodia.

Price advances outnumbered declines by a margin of almost seven to one—there were 1,312 advances against 191 declines—as volume rose to 17.46 million shares, second highest of the year, from 17.03 million shares yesterday.

No Real News

There was no specific news to trigger the rally, although some brokers found encouragement in tonight's dinner meeting of President Nixon and his economic advisers with a group of leading businessmen.

"At long last, the administration is beginning to realize the seriousness of the decline in the stock and bond markets," one broker said.

But one dinner participant observed "it would be a disaster if nothing happened."

Many Wall Street analysts were inclined to view the recovery as essentially technical in nature, a normal rebound from the heavy pounding that stocks have taken in the last week. In the six preceding sessions, they noted, the Dow fell 71.65 points.

When a rally materialized this morning, it looked as though it

would fall as have the others. Speculators therefore were said to be shorting into it, or selling borrowed stock on the theory they could buy it back later at lower prices and net the differences.

When share prices continued to move up, however, their expected short-swing profits had turned into losses. To minimize the losses, they had to buy stock. And this buying sent the market even higher.

Strength Surprising

But the dimensions of the upturn surprised many professionals, who had been expecting, at most, a modest advance to stem the slide that has been going on for 18 months. The crucial question now, they said, is whether the rally will hold or evaporate under renewed selling pressure.

The strength of the recovery was reflected in the fact that 80 stocks posted gains of 3 points or more. All of the 30 components in the Dow rose, with Du Pont up 4 1/2 to 104 3/4; Westinghouse 4 1/8 to 58; Procter & Gamble 4 to 44 1/4; Eastman Kodak 3 5/8 to 61; and Sears, Roebuck 2 1/8 to 54 1/2.

On the American Stock Exchange, stocks turned in their best performance in almost eight years in the heaviest volume of the year.

The Amex index soared 0.90 to 19.88, the largest daily rise since it was started on Oct. 1, 1962.

Turnover on the Amex expanded to 5.69 million shares, from 5.52 million shares yesterday.

The over-the-counter market also rose sharply. But turnover there continued light as most of the public and institutional investors continued on the sidelines.

On the Big Board, glamour stocks that have been heavily battered in recent selling posted the largest gains of the day.

International Business Machines, which lost 7 points on Monday and rose a point yesterday, soared 17 to 259.

Axon Products jumped 5 5/8 to 137 1/4; Walt Disney, 8 1/4, to

106; Burroughs, 7 5/8, to 111; Becton, Dickinson, 5 1/8 to 64 3/8; and American Research, 6 1/4 to 52 1/4.

However, the day was not without some prominent losers. Retail issues were particularly weak on news of lower earnings and reports of growing consumer pessimism. Macy tumbled 2 to 22 3/8.

Nixon Dinner Said To Be Raising Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

were some of the nation's most prestigious money managers. Among them were Bernard J. Lasker and Robert W. Haack, chairman and president, respectively, of the New York Stock Exchange; Ralph S. Saul, chairman of the American Stock Exchange; Stuart F. Silloway, president of Investors Diversified Services; Alden W. Clausen, executive vice-president of the Bank of America; Gabriel Hauge, president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.; Donald S. MacNaughton, president of Prudential Insurance Co.; Donald T. Regan, head of Merrill Lynch, Pierre, Fener & Smith; and Harry A. Jacobs, Jr., of Sachs & Co.

White House news secretary Ron Ziegler described tonight's dinner as just one of a series the President has held with different groups—educators, congressmen and others.

"The purpose is for the President to express things he has on his mind and to listen to what they have to say," he said.

"This is a private meeting the President has chosen to have and it will remain that way," he added.

Reminded that the White House said on April 28 that President Nixon would address the nation on the economy in a few days from that time, Mr. Ziegler said the President still had not fixed a date for the televised speech.

While more voices were added to the chorus demanding the President undertake some kind of wage and price curbs in face of the inflationary pressure, the administration reiterated its disinclination to do so.

Democratic members of the House Banking Committee said today they were preparing legislation to give the President standby powers to stabilize prices, wages, salaries and rents at mid-May levels.

At a business seminar here over the need for wage and price controls, Pierre A. Rühret, former advisor to President Nixon, called the administration's economic policies "a total disaster" and urged controls on prices, wages, credit and federal spending be imposed.

He was challenged by Beryl W. Sprinkel, a senior vice-president of Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, who told the American Iron & Steel Institute's 77th general meeting that the administration's policies were working.

"It would be a tragedy," he said, "to resort to economic controls at a time when success is close at hand."

Simca on Appointments

PARIS, May 27.—Simca, Chrysler's French subsidiary, informs The International Herald Tribune that the correct New title for Gwynn Gillespie is managing director, not president, as previously published. Also, Tom Eillefer, responsible for the parent firm's financial and legal matters, has joined the Simca board.



H. H. Kantor



William McChesney Martin

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Air Canada has named H. H. Kantor, formerly district manager in Frankfurt, vice-president of the European region, including the U.S.S.R. and Africa. He will be based in London.

Paul Fourtakis, formerly with L. F. Rothchild, has been named regional manager in Brussels for Standard & Poor's Corp., financial publishers and investment advisers.

Tri-Wall Containers (Europe) NV, Jijswijk, the Netherlands, has a new managing director—A.M. Spinks, formerly general manager, Tri-Wall Containers Ltd., London. Mr. Spinks succeeds Charles Kinsman, vice-president, international operations, for the U.S. parent firm, who joins the Tri-Wall Europa board.

Gulf Oil Corp. has named Maynard Foster, vice-president, finance, of Gulf General Atomic Inc., Gulf vice-president for the Eastern

Hemispheric, to be headquartered in London.

William McChesney Martin has been elected to the board of directors of International Business Machines Corp.

The former president of the New York Stock Exchange retired Feb. 1 as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, a post he had held since 1961.

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First City ST.	Bid. 34.50	Paris	Open 35.75
U.S. Trust Co.	Bid. 34.50	U.S. dollars per ounce.	

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High	Low	High	Low
100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50

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High	Low	High	Low
100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50

1970 - Stocks and Bonds		1970 - Stocks and Bonds	
High	Low	High	Low
100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50

1970 - Stocks and Bonds		1970 - Stocks and Bonds	
High	Low	High	Low
100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50

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100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50

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100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50

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100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50

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High	Low	High	Low
100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50

1970 - Stocks and Bonds		1970 - Stocks and Bonds	
High	Low	High	Low
100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50

1970 - Stocks and Bonds		1970 - Stocks and Bonds	
High	Low	High	

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



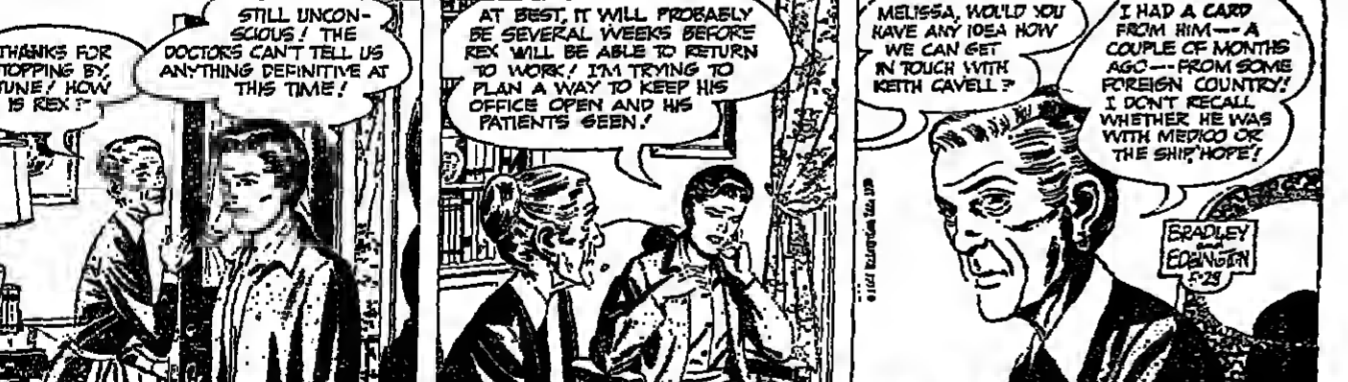
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South showed slam ambitions by jumping to three diamonds in response to one spade, but was not clear where to go or how far to go when North showed his heart suit.

After North showed one ace and one king in response to Blackwood, South settled in six no-trump, which proved to be the right contract.

West picked on a club lead as being the least likely to give anything away, and as it turned out the club lead was positively advantageous: it attacked the declarer's communications.

South saw that he might eventually need a club entry to the dummy, so he made the normal play of winning with the king in his hand. The best play at this point would perhaps have been the heart queen, but South led the ace, unwilling to abandon the chance of an overtrick. He continued with the queen, and East made the mistake of winning with the king.

A club was returned, which was as good as anything. South won in dummy, led to the spade ace and cashed his two diamond winners, throwing spades from dummy. The eight of hearts gave dummy the lead to make the rest of the tricks.

If East had refused to take the king of hearts, as he should have done, the position would have been:

NORTH (D)
 ♠ KQ974
 ♥ J10654
 ♦ —
 ♣ —
 WEST
 ♠ 3532
 ♥ 2
 ♦ Q94
 ♣ 97654
 SOUTH
 ♠ A
 ♥ A8
 ♦ AKJ7653
 ♣ 3

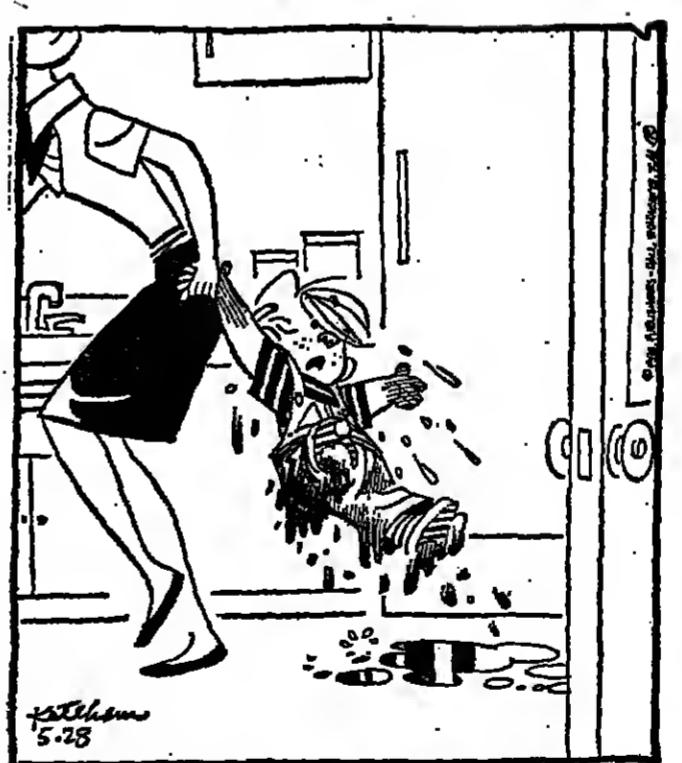
In the diagrammed position the lead of the heart eight would of course be fatal. East would win and play a club, leaving South cut off from the spade winners in dummy unless he chooses to discard the spade ace and cut himself off from his hand.

As the cards lie the play of the heart queen at the second trick would be no more successful, for East can afford to duck with a four-card holding. But he might hesitate to duck if he had begun with three hearts headed by the king.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
 2 ♠ Pass 4 N.T. Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 5 N.T. Pass
 4 ♠ Pass 6 N.T. Pass
 Pass Pass
 West led the club five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
 GRAM GLASS TRIM
 WAITS LITRA TEAR
 HOYER CROSSBUSH
 ELLI RISE
 ASTROLOGER
 SPRINGFEVER
 ARTIST LEIT GINA
 PETER MINDHONEY
 HELLERIES UNSETS
 EATIN EGGS
 EASTERPARADE
 ONAIV OVERTY WARI
 RARE CAMITA ENID
 OWINS ESSER RACE

DENNIS THE MENACE



GEE, CAN I HELP IT IF THE WHOLE WORLD IS MADE OF THIS STUFF?

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IVGLI
 ARSYC
 HIRTE
 ATTARR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: DICED SOUGE CLEAVE HOPPER

Answers: EACH with a pair—ACHE

BOOKS

THREE

By Sylvia Ashton-Warner. Knopf. 242 pp. \$5.95.

THE SOUND OF THE MOUNTAIN

By Yasunari Kawabata. Translated by Edward G. Seidensticker. Knopf. 276 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Rogers

THIS seems to me a speculative novel, as if the author himself were aware that it might not come off. She writes with her fingers crossed, as it were. First there is the fact that she writes in the present tense, always a risky and potentially cloying technique. Second, the novel has no action at all: A mother flies to London to nurse her son, spends some months living with him and his wife while he convalesces, then leaves. Everything depends on the quality and inter-relationship of the three characters. And even here the author deliberately reduces and schematizes so that we are left with a pale, almost French wife, a handsome, sickly Englishman, and a severe-faced mother. From these ingredients what can one expect?

Yet barely, just barely, the novel does succeed in capturing that mixture of self-pitying jealousy and civilized high-mindedness that explains so much of the charm and horror of the post-imperial English middle class. The mother, who tells the story, does not want to possess her son or interfere in his relationship with his wife, yet she cannot keep from basking in his smiles and serving him tea every time he turns around.

The wife wants to make the mother feel welcome in the apartment, yet she cannot get herself up in the morning and persists in cooking good French dinners so late at night that the mother has already gone to bed. And the son, between too many scenes during the day and too-heavy meals late at night, convalesces slowly, alternately angry with wife and mother. None of them will turn out to be your favorite character in literature, yet it is an accurate-sounding, funny story.

It would be much more fun if it were told from the deadly serious point of view of the mother, Miss Ashton-Warner seems to want more than a pure comedy of manners, so that by the end of the story she is asking us to feel a degree of compassion for the mother which I, for one, was quite incapable of experiencing.

The woman is a clear and present nuisance whose picture emerges without the sort of depth which alone could make us sympathize with her. One must admire the skill with which the mother is made to reveal herself, but one suspects the effort of writing the story from the mother's point of view ended by warping the author's judgment about the solidity and real value of the character.

All in all, however, "Three" is a short novel that will repay the time spent on reading it.

Mr. Rogers wrote these reviews for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS
 1 Yemenite
 5 Ill-natured
 9 Gait
 14 Cow Sp.
 15 Conservative
 16 Regulator
 17 Fair chance
 19 Letter-shaped bar
 20 Paul Reveré's foe
 21 City of song
 23 Mystical
 25 Service group: Abbr.
 26 Gaze upon
 28 Unprepossessing
 32 Norwegian name
 33 Kind of salt
 36 Canapé spread
 37 What Estragon was doing
 41 Worldwide: Abbr.
 42 Annoys, familiarly
 43 Amazon
 44 Constructions
 45 Weather phenomena
 48 Like: Suffix
 49 Massachusetts seaport

DOWN
 51 Stone and carat
 53 Eating area
 59 Per
 60 Upgrading
 62 Kind
 63 Sensory apparatus
 64 Therefore
 65 Ruhr center
 66 Component of cheese
 67 "Camino"
 1 Claim
 2 Carry on
 3 Scored big, on a golf hole
 4 Mrs. Robinson
 5 Nearby
 6 Mammal of tropical America
 7 Annoy
 8 Madder and, cochineal
 9 Tearing away
 10 Color
 11 Blue, in Leipzig
 12 Year in Nero's reign
 13 Aquarium sights
 14 "on Ice"
 22 Architectural style
 24 Own up
 26 Type of knife
 27 Large antelope
 28 Land of voodoo
 29 Rivers: Sp.
 31 Rosalind's forest
 32 Resting place
 33 Tibetans of a sort
 35 Give the eye
 36 Inhabitants of Münster
 39 German's not
 40 Measuring device
 42 Calculate
 46 Thin paper for carbons
 47 Casino city
 50 Offer worship to
 51 Engage in
 52 Chemical suffixes
 53 Public houses
 54 Overflow from a mold
 56 Auto cushion, in a way
 57 A famous Greek
 58 Chemical compound
 61 Cheer

